Bombay Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, and Credits, of ROBERT COTTON MONEY, late in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, Esquire, deceased, left unadministered by Mrs. MARY MONEY, the Widow and administratrix of the said deceased, during the absence of the said Mrs. Mary Money, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof;—Dated this 5th day of May, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS drawn and guaranteed by the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in sets of £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1835.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

Barsac.....at Rs.	25	per dozen	In one dozen Cases.
Red Hermitage..at ,,	30	,,	
Leovill Claret...at ,,	20	,,	
Monton Do.....at ,,	20	,,	
St. Julian Do...at ,,	15	,,	
Fine Old Cognac..at ,,	15	,,	
,, Cognac 12		,,	

Rankins Sherry at Rs. 10 per dozen, in 6 dozen Cases.

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry at Rs.	25	per dozen	In 3 dozen cases.
,, Pale Do..at ,,	15	,,	
,, Brown Do..at ,,	15	,,	
,, Bucellas.....at ,,	12	,,	

Bombay, 9th May, 1835.

TO BE LET.—From the middle of next month. The well known Commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Do. do. From 1st Proximo, a delightful airy residence at present in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., and also the House in the Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars,—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 9th May, 1835

NEAR THE CHURCH AT POONA.

TO BE LET,—Furnished, *except Beds and Bedsteads*, for four months, or a longer period, a very large Bungalow with a sleeping Bungalow attached, the same which SIR COLIN and LADY HALKELT, occupied while at Poona. For particulars apply, to Captain and Paymaster DARBY at Poona, or to PALLANJEE DHUNJEE, Parsee, Fort.

Bombay, 9th May, 1835.

NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that, the processions of the Taboot will be on the Buendy Bazar from midnight on Friday the 8th, till 3 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 9th instant, and again from noon till 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 9th instant; and it is particularly desired, that Europeans and other persons not concerned in the Mohurrum, will refrain from driving or riding along the said road during the time these processions last.

GREGOR GRANT,
Actg. Senior Magistrate of Police

Bombay, 6th May 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 29th ultimo...chests	6,253
Ditto..do. from 30th ultimo to this day..... ,,	none
Extra chests cleared out under sundry Bombay pass No. 152.....	20
Chests	6,273

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 9th ultimo....chests	445
Ditto on the 16th and 18th ultimo.....	31
Chests	477

J. TAYL
Bombay, 6th May, 1835. *Warehousekeeper.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th April, 1835.

No. 226 of 1835.—Lieutenant R. Creed, is appointed to the charge of the ordnance department at Ahmednuggur, during the absence and on the responsibility of lieutenant Warden.

No. 227 of 1835.—Lieutenant F. H. Brown, line adjutant at Satara, and lieutenant F. Durack, fort adjutant at Asseerghur, having been appointed officers of cantonment or garrison staff, previously to the 8th of August 1834, and being therefore, exempt from the operation of the government general order, No. 342 of that date, are permitted, at their own request, to exchange situations.

No. 228 of 1835.—The following notification published in the Government Gazette of the 19th of March last, is re-published in general orders, for the information of the army:—

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Saving's Bank.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that, the following rules for the Bombay Saving's Bank in Bombay under the guarantee and responsibility of government, be published for general information.

1st. The bank to be denominated "*The Government Saving's Bank*"

2nd. All classes, British and Native, may invest their savings in the government saving's bank.

3rd. The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the government.

4th. The general direction and control of the bank shall be vested in a committee of management, to be nominated by the Governor in Council. The committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the bank.

5th. The government agents (the accountant general, and sub-treasurer, for the time being) are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the bank. They will also be *ex-officio* members of the committee of management. The sub treasurer as one of the government agents, will be *ex-officio* secretary to the bank.

6th. A register of deposits will be kept, generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the managing committee.

7th. Any sum not less than one rupee will be received in deposit.

8th. Whenever any sum deposited by one individual shall amount to Bombay rupees 532 8 (being at the exchange of Bombay rupees 106 and 8 annas per 100 sicca rupees) equal to sicca rupees 500, the same will transferred from the bank deposit in the treasury, and subscribed on account of the depositor, to the 4 per cent Bengal government loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of its withdrawal, or the withdrawal of a portion of it be given by the depositor within one month after it has reached the amount; and all government securities shall be handed over to the government agency at the expiration of three months, (subject to all the rules which obtain in that department,) unless counter instructions be immediately received from the proprietors.

9th. Interest at four per cent per annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10th. The interest will be calculated on a deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that in which it shall be received, and upto the last day of the month preceding that in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for the broken periods, of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.

11th. The government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest; such alteration not to affect deposits above 500 sicca rupees previously invested public securities; and due notice to be given in the Bombay government gazette of the intention of government, six months before the alteration shall take effect.

12th. All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made, and the depositor of the deposit made at the presidency will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th April of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the depositor, or carried to account, henceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 sicca rupees, when the same will de transferred from the account of the bank, and subscribed on account of the depositor, to the Bengal government 4 per cent loan as per rule 8th, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month, as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered as provided for in rule 11th.

13th. No persons to deposit money in trust for any other person or persons; provided, however, that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Bombay, who cannot attend personally, from making their deposits by any other responsible person; or parents from making deposits on behalf, and on account of their children; and females, who according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such deposits by the hands of other persons.

14th. No sum deposited to be transferable, excepting on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the committee of management for their sanction.

15th. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling, and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each depositor's book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16th. Depositors will be at liberty, at any time, to withdraw any sums, or portions of sums, deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17th. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be repaid to the depositors personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the secretary of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18th. Military officers and soldiers, European and native, will be allowed to invest their savings in the government saving's bank, through the pay master of corps or divisions; and officers and servants of the civil establishments, European and native, through the residents, collectors, and other officers in charge of public treasuries, or who are competent to sign pay abstracts of civil establishment; and residents, collectors, pay masters, and other officers in charge of public treasuries are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions to the bank, or to deduct monthly from their abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than, one rupee, nor more than 500 sicca rupees;

19th. The deposits referred to in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the month in which the payment or deduction is made; and rules 16 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of deposits by parties subscribing through residents, collectors, pay masters, and other officers in charge of public treasuries, will be carried into effect under instructions will be furnished to them by the accountant general.

20th. In case of the death of a depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her executors, or assigns; or in case of no will, according to the law on this head, or the regulation of the service, if the deceased be a military man.

21st. In case of any difference between the secretary of the bank and any depositor, it shall be referred to the decision of the committee of management.

22nd. A general statement of the funds of the bank shall be annually made out to the 30th April, after the 1st May; the same to be submitted for the information of government and published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

23rd. the bank to be open daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) and all balances above 500 rupees to be paid over, at the close of each day's proceedings, by the secretary, into the general treasury, where an account with the bank will be opened and kept.

The government saving's bank will commence business on the 1st May, 1835.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. R. PELLY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

No. 229, of 1835—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract, paragraphs 1 & 3 from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th November last, be published in general orders:

Para 1st. We have permitted surgeon W. F. M. Cockerell to return to his duty on your establishment.

2nd. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been respectively granted an extension of leave for six months:—

Lieutenant.....Henry W. Budden,
Major.....J. W. Aitchison.
Assistant Surgeon T. S. Cahill.

3rd. Ensign Edward S. Capel, of the Bengal establishment, has been permitted to return to his duty via your presidency, and informed that India allowances will not be passed to him until he reaches his own presidency, or joins the regiment to which he belongs.

No. 230 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—

Lieutenant A. Morison, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as fort adjutant at Asseerghur from the 14th instant, until the arrival of the officer who stands appointed to that situation.

Ensign H. W. Diggle, of the 19th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to His Majesty's 6th regiment of foot, from the 7th instant.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1835

No. 231 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the political department, to permit assistant surgeon Bourchier M. D, attached to the irregular horse in Cutch, to visit the presidency, with leave of absence for one month from the 7th ultimo, and to appoint assistant surgeon Nicholson to perform that officer's duties during his absence.

No. 232 of 1835.—With reference to the general order No. 367 dated the 30th of August last the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by resolution passed in the judicial department, under date the 25th ultimo, to direct that, lieutenant Estridge resume his duties as assistant to the superintending engineer at the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 4th May, 1835.

No. 233 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon Williams, is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service, in the room of assistant surgeon Watkins, who is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 234 of 1835.—Lieutenant colonel E. Jervis, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 235 of 1835.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to cornet W. T. Hay, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, under date the 12th December 1833, for the benefit of his health is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 236 of 1835.—The following native promotions is made:—

3rd regiment native infantry.

Jemadar Sooriajee Sawunt to be subedar, and colorhavildar Bienac Bacnac to be jemadar, in succession to Pandnac Tanoac, deceased.—*Date of rank.* 24th April 1835.

No. 237 of 1835.—The undermentioned officers cadets of the season 1819, are promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the dates specified opposite their names:

Lieutenant G. J. Jameson, 4 h regiment native infantry, 27th April 1835.

Lieutenant J. E. Lang, 20th regiment native infantry, do. do.

Lieutenant H. J. Parkinson 22nd regiment native infantry, 30th do.

No. 238 of 1835.—Captain H. Teasdale of the 25th regiment native infantry, is appointed commissariate agent at Dapoolie.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th May. 1835.

No. 23 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon Williams, is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service, in the room of assistant surgeon Watkins.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1835.

Mr. Henry Hebbert, is appointed clerk to the court of petty sessions from the 2nd March last, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1835.

M. Luard, senior assistant judge of Poona, has been allowed leave to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, from the 28th ultimo, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1835

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that, under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the court of sudder dewanee adawlut, have sanctioned the adjournment of all the civil courts in the Poona division of that zillah, from the 5th instant to the 15th of June next.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1835.

Mr. Escombe, 2nd assistant principal collector of Poona was placed in charge of the city police and post office, of that station, on the 27th ultimo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th May, 1835.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, first assistant to the collecor of Rutnageeree, is allowed an extension of leave, on sick certificate, for a further period of one month.

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1835.

Mr. Henry Liddel, second assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed an extension of leave on sick certificate, until the 25th instant, to remain at Mahableshwur.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed to proceed to the presidency, under the extension of leave granted to him on the 29th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1835.

Mr. P. Scott, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his departure for New South Wales.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1835.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, received charge on the 2nd instant, from Mr. J. Williams, of the offices of sub-treasurer, general pay master, and superintendent of stamps, as a temporary arrangement.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the pleasure of announcing the appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 27th of February last, of James Farish Esq. to be provisionally a member of council for this presidency, to take upon himself that office, on the completion by the Honorable James Sutherland Esq. of the term of five years service in council, or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy.

By order of the Right Hon'ble, the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRACTICE OF THE PROVINCIAL COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR.—In your paper of the 29th instant, there are certain Editorial observations on the practice of the Udaluts, which you term most objectionable and oppressive. It appears from your correspondent "Sufferer" that his goods were attached, or that he was compelled to give security for a debt before the case had been heard by the proper authorities. Now, by our Regulations all this is correct, provided the Plaintiff deposes on oath that he has good reason for supposing that the Defendant intends to make away with his goods and chattels, and thereby defeat the ends of justice. The Defendant can likewise be imprisoned if the Plaintiff shews that he is about leaving the jurisdiction of the Udalut. It is, however, incumbent on the Judge to investigate summarily the subject set forth in the Plaintiff's Affidavit before complying with his motion. If the Defendant conceives that the Plaintiff has acted maliciously and without good reason, he has his remedy at law. We must, however, bear in mind that if the Defendant gives security for the amount of the suit and costs, both his property and person are safe.—Now, Mr. Editor, pray what is unjust or oppressive in this regulation? an honest man would not object to it, but the one endeavouring to defraud his creditor, no doubt would complain, and possibly this may be the case with your cruelly treated friend "Sufferer." You likewise state that the laws of England, with all their inconsistencies, "have preserved a spirit of freedom in dealing with and treating of the liberty of the subject, which must excite the admiration of all." Where this information has been acquired I know not, but it certainly surely cannot apply to the law of debtor and creditor. I remember the case of a friend of mine,—a partner in a house at Ahmenabad, who was arrested by one of the former partners, just as the Ship was about sailing, Fortunately my friend had the means of giving ample security, and thereby saved his passage and his body from the Bombay suit. When the case came on, the Plaintiff was non-suited at once, not having the least evidence to substantiate his fraudulent claim. I have gone farther into this subject than I intended, but the case called for it, and I could not help myself.

Your's obediently, in haste,
J. P.

On the Banks of the Nerbudda, April, 1835.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE, FOR THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It appears surprising that Divisional Committees, on the same footing as those in the Madras Presidency, are not established *here* for the examination of officers in the Native languages. Their institution would cause, both to government, and individuals who are constantly travelling backwards and forwards from outstation to the Presidency, (and some of whom are subjected to the *caprice* of a single examiner after all their fagging and trouble,) a considerable saving in expense.

The gain to government is obvious. For instance, at the last Committee which assembled on the 1st instant, six candidates appeared whose boat allowance and Batta will cost the Honorable Company about —Rupees 538.

Then, there is a Secretary entertained at Rupees 333—3—96—for each Military examination, which, in these *clipping times*, is perfectly unnecessary. The junior member, as at a Court Martial, could go through all the requisite *motions*, which consist in reading the subject to be translated by the candidates in a clear voice and with a *well accented pronunciation*, and administering a few technical questions—or surely it would not be trespassing on the President, were he required to officiate.

Were Government to carry into effect this reduction, the allowances to officers for passing might be increased, or by attaching a Moonshie to each Regiment, as is the custom on the Madras side, instruction in the languages might be obtained on reasonable terms.

I will undertake to say, and I speak from experience, that no officer, unless he has studied at home, can possibly pass an examination without he has the *bump* of languages, in six months.

And with regard to the institution of Committees, I am of opinion that no officer ought to be put on them who has not passed his examination in the languages which are to be the subject of investigation. A Thames waterman might as well be called upon to give his opinion at the examination of His Majesty's midshipmen, as an officer not properly qualified be allowed to decide upon the attainments of candidates in a language he does not understand, and further, no officer under ten years standing ought in justice to be put on a Committee of the kind.

The Bombay Army can boast of many who are *ambitious* to tread in the steps of a Kennedy a Moles-worth and a Burnes—It contains more linguists, in *comparison*, than either of the sister presidencies, therefore why should young aspirants be subjected to *caprice*?

I give you these my sentiments in the hope that Government will take measures to render the Committees for examination in the Native languages easier to be attained, and more efficiently constituted—officers do not look for the gain (if it can be called such) to be obtained by passing. They are guided by the wish of rendering themselves useful to the government they have the honor to serve.

Your's very truly,
A FRIEND OF GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY, *May 4th*, 1835.

STEAMING BY THE EUPHRATES IN PREFERENCE TO THE RED SEA.

MR. EDITOR,—The Calcutta Steam Committee would seem to have abandoned the speculation of Steaming from the City of Palaces to Suez; and I also hope the Bombay folks will give up the attempt of being able to effect any adequate good, through the channel of the Red Sea.

But, if, after the experiment made, the Red Sea is to be abandoned by the Calcutta people, what is the nature of the support which Lord W. BENTINCK is to give, on his arrival in England, to steam intercourse? And what is to be done with the new Colony of Socotra, if they escape their graves? Can he shorten the distance? or can he change the winds and weather? Men, when they commit a blunder, are often very pertinacious (like the Calcutta Steam Committee,) in continuing their own course, however absurd and objectionable!

Captain CHESNEY tells us, that a Steamer can pass from Bombay to Bussora in 7 days. If so, she can also return in 7 days; and this, I imagine, he supposes can be done throughout the year; so that, by that channel, we may expect to despatch and receive, with one steamer only, a mail at least once a month. This is worth the expense of keeping up a Steamer.

When the mail gets to Bussora, however, it appears to me, that Captain C., in his ardent zeal for steam navigation, has made a very complete machine and a very expensive arrangement, when a very simple and economical one was available; and I question much, whether he was aware, (so intent as he was on the subject of the navigation of the Euphrates,) that the route by the desert would enable a regular communication to be kept up with the Mediterranean, on a footing far more certain, and expeditious, than by his river steamer, even on his own showing. I am doubtful, therefore, whether he is likely to do us any good by the expensive process he is about to commence; and I anticipate that his efforts will prove like those of the Calcutta Steam Committee, a failure.

When Lord Wellesley was desirous of establishing an overland communication, he, from the information conveyed to him by the Resident at Bussora, was so confident of the advantages of the desert route, that his Military Secretary, Colonel Harcourt, was induced to make the journey, in company with the Arab Messengers, from and to Bussora and Aleppo, and, on his return, seemed to treat the difficulties of the Desert and the Dromedary's movements very lightly, but if the Resident at Bussora could move with two six pounders in the desert, which he intended to do, in company with his Friend, the Montifick Shaikh, when the plague was expected at Bussora, why could not a light carriage be employed to enable families to pass from Bussora to Aleppo? Most people, however, would, I imagine, prefer a side seat on a dromedary, which could easily be made to enable the traveller to move on with ease; but those who have not seen and are not hurried, ought to see the beauties of

THE EUPHRATES.

BOMBAY, *3rd May*, 1835.

LETTER III.—ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The great misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."—*Hume's Essay.*

SIR,—In my last, I endeavoured to shew the mischief attending the payment of rent in kind, increasing, or decreasing each year according to the largeness or the scantiness of the crop: in the present letter I shall consider a payment something similar, in its nature and effects, but differing from it in this, that instead of a portion of the crop's being received by the government, a sum of money is taken in its stead equivalent, at the time of assessment, to the market value of the produce itself.

But before I enter upon the subject, I think it would be as well to state the immense difference which should exist between the conduct of an ordinary landlord in letting his land, and that of a landlord who is at once the owner of the soil and the sovereign of the state. To the former the actual condition of his tenantry, (provided his rents be kept up to a high standard), may matter little. He may, if he find the clamours of the poor, or the outrages of the discontented, unbearable, reside in another quarter, and so, save himself the annoyance which would otherwise considerably lessen his enjoyment. In saying this, I take the plainest view of the matter; I take an instance where selfishness is the only rule of conduct.

In remarking on what the procedings of people are, and what they should be, I do not care to strain to better mankind; I would not endeavour to make them more generous, but merely shew them what their true interest really is. If every man, both in power, and out of power, will fairly consult that common, though often perverted and generally abused rule, and will follow it implicitly, he will find, if he be not an idiot, that it will lead him to every thing excellent, and if his career should unfortunately come to a different termination, he will discover, upon reflection, it is not because he has steadily trodden in the prescribed path, but because the gratification of some momentary, perhaps illegitimate desire has, in fact, led him astray from it.

The self interest, I said, of the owner of a small estate may, if negligently considered, appear to warrant rack rent and all its concomitant evils. By adopting these he may squeeze more from his peasantry than were otherwise possible. If his present renters be ruined, he is in the heart of a kingdom, and others probably will be ready to succeed them. His land may, under this system, bring a succession of misery to a succession of families, but he knows that, if the worst should happen, he will only have to recur to that more benevolent plan which he should have pursued in the first instance. It commotious take place among his people, the state will be at the expense of quelling them. He will derive every advantage from the protection of power, while his payment towards the support of it will be very inadequate to the benefits he receives from it: in short, while he keeps within the bounds of the law, the law will uphold him in his proceedings, however iniquitous they may appear in the abstract.

With a sovereign landlord the case is reversed. If his tenantry be destroyed he can find no successors to them; for foreigners will not court ruin in a strange land, of the laws of which they are ignorant,—the climate of which, if not noxious to their constitutions, will be probably far from agreeable to them,—of the agriculture of which they are entirely ignorant, and of the manners and customs of which they have every thing to learn. As to his looking to persons occupied in civil employments within his kingdom, citizens would know nothing of farming, and the man who gave satisfaction and earned a comfortable subsistence in a town, would get little but broken heads if he took service in the country.

If, then, a sovereign landed proprietor of a Kingdom cannot change his tenants, he must do his best to content himself with them; the first step towards which will be to make them contented. The small owner of ground may easily, if disliked, retire to a neighbouring country, which, if not so pleasing to him as his hereditary domain, will still be inhabited by his own countrymen, and blessed with a similar climate; but cultivators are his tenants, he cannot withdraw all obedience without abdicating his throne; and if he attempt to force them into submission, the expense of the force, with the utter cessation of payment of rents in the disturbed districts, will bring him at last to know that a small pecuniary sacrifice in the first instance would have been better than the cost of an army, the desertion of thousands, the loss of the lives of many, and the disgust and ill will of all. It is in vain for a ruler to set his subjects' interests at nought; "a house divided against itself cannot stand," if he wishes to be beloved and supported at home, and respected abroad, he must act in conformity to, not against the suffrages of his people. In saying this, I do not mean that he must obey the dictates of every mob, of whom one half are frequently knaves, and the other fools; but, by acting in conformity to the wishes of his people,—I mean attending to the suggestions of that part of them which embraces the wealth, integrity, and talent of the nation; those in fact, whose reputation and property are a security that their advice shall not be deficient in wisdom, or in honesty, if wisdom and honesty exist in the country.

Thus, the conduct of the two proprietors may be essentially different; for the interest of the former may exist separate from that of his dependants, while the interest of the latter is bound up in that of those under him, and ruin or prosperity to them must be ruin or prosperity to him likewise. But with what should be the conduct of the petty proprietor I have nothing to do; it is only that of the princely landlord which concerns me.

As this latter must participate in the profits arising from the judicious employment of every atom of capital in his dominions, to increase that capital should be his first care; to foster its growth, not to destroy it, should be his object. By so doing, he may appear to suffer a slight loss at first; but even the temporary inconvenience will be more apparent than real, and he is by it strengthening each day the foundation of wealth incalculable hereafter. Capital is like the goose which laid golden eggs; properly supported, it will annually produce abundance of treasure, but once destroyed, its fruit will depart for ever. We may assume it as a truth, that whatever measure tends to assist the increase of the capital of the subject should at any rate be embraced, and that whatever tends to diminish it be at any cost abandoned. The profits indeed of capital are proper objects of taxation, but capital itself should, like the plough of the labourer, or the working tools of the artisan, be ever sacred from the grasp of power.

I have said so much by way of preface, that I have little room to devote to the matter itself, upon which, in the commencement of this letter, I expressed my intention to speak: however, I do not think that is very material, for, as in many books, I think here too the preface is the most important part.

But to return to the mark. A great evil, in paying as rent a sum assessed according to the market price of the government portion of the crop, is, that in order to raise it as speedily as required, the cultivator must either hurry his produce into the market, however unseasonable the moment may be, or he must borrow the money from some banker, to be returned with interest, &c. when a more fitting time arrives. If he dispose of his corn at once, so large a quantity's being suddenly exposed for sale will of course reduce the price, and in order to procure the government valuation, he must necessarily, under this disadvantage, sell more than the government share. In good seasons, this may not destroy all hope of eventual success; but in bad, what will become of him? If he prefer keeping his crop for a time, he must borrow money to pay his rent; the charges of which, to cultivators in India, are too well known for a person to suppose that any good luck, short of miraculous, could enable them to gain much by this measure. Indeed the terms are purposely made ruinous by the village money lenders, because they, being generally the village corn dealers, know that a refusal to lend will give them the power of purchasing at their own price, and granting the favour will soon throw the affairs of the ignorant peasant into such confusion, as will eventually effect the same purpose. The roads are too bad, in most parts, to allow of men's seeking better markets: where the harvest is raised, there, too often, must it be sold; and what profits are made by this trade go into the pockets of the monied bunya, not into those of the poor husbandman. Want of capital is, in the first place, the cause of the mischief, but the plan followed in consequence of that want is such as must perpetuate its existence; and thus, while some Marwarries and other foreigners may, under our sway, acquire an overgrown personal property, beggary and misery are attendants of THE MOST HONEST, THE MOST LABORIOUS, AND MOST LOYAL portion of the people, THE LANDED TENANTRY.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
FOUNDLING.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1 Lieutenant Fenwick, of the Boordey Batt, at Aurungabad.....Bombay,
1 Lieutenant McDonald, 13th R. N. I .....ditto.
1 Mr. Burn, ship Caledonia.....ditto.
1 Lieut. Rogers, I. N. H. C. sloop of War Coote do.
1 Captain G. Andree.....ditto.
1 Veterinary surgeon Stroud, 3rd cavalry....ditto.
1 Munsookdass Sawkar.....ditto.
1 Sumsoodeen Chavelie.....ditto.
1 Rustomjee Hormasjee.....ditto.
1 Mr. John de Rozario.....ditto.
1 Atum Khan.....ditto.
1 Atmaram Pandoorung.....ditto.
1 Goobas Appa.....ditto.
1 Mahomed Jaffer, Alias Abba Syrung.....ditto.
1 Magneeram Chundermull.....ditto.
1 Gunnesdass Kesusjee.....ditto.
1 Mr. Simon Vas Pereira.....ditto.
1 Mossajee Canjee.....ditto.
1 Persian Letter.....ditto,

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Eucles	24th instant	Liverpool.	Ditto.
Osprey	1st June.	Clyde.	Ditto.
John Mash	End of May	Liverpool.	Uncertain.
Otterspool	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Caledonia	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.
Kent	Uncertain.	Uncertain	Do.
Mona	End of May	Liverpool.	Do.
Columbia	Do.	Ditto.	Do.
Lord Stanley	10th May	Falmouth.	Direct

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

On the 25th April, in Camp at Socotra, Mr. Sub-Conductor Trenn, of the Commissirate Department, aged 37 years, his gentleness of manners and goodness of disposition will give his disconsolate Widow and numerous circle of friends and relations, much to re-

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Thomas Fraser, Bengal Cavy., from Europe
Ensign W. Orrok, 16th Regt., from Surat.
Lieut. W. G. MacHaffie, Infantry, from Europe.
Cadet Wm. Boyd, Infantry, from Ditto.
Captain W. Maunsell, 6th Regt., from Tannah.
Cadet James DeVitre, Infantry, from Europe.
Major Bailie, Infantry, from Baroda.
Capt. Cavaye, 21st Regt., from Mahabulishwar.
Capt. Lloyd, artillery from Ahmednugger.
Lieut. J. Walton, 2d Queens Royals, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Fyers, 4th Dragoons, to Isle of France.
Asst. Surgeon W. B. Barrington, 17th Regt., to Hursole.
Lieut. and Adjt. C. Owen, 1st Lt. Cy. to Rajkote.
Capt. W. Maunsell, 6th Regt. to Surat.
Colonel J. G. Baumgardt, Queens Royals to Poonah.
Asst. Surgeon H. Johnston, Civil Surgeon to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

May 5th.—Brig Runsord, Dawoodjee, Nacquedah from Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

May 5th.—Ship Cornwallis, James Clark Master, to China.

Passengers.—Mrs. Clark, R. K. Murchison Esq. Mr. Payne, and 8 Natives.

May 7th.—Ship Amelia Thompson, Wm. Pigott Master, to England and Mauritius.

Passengers.—Col. G. R. Jervis, Cavalry, Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Illingsworth Miss Illingsworth, John Williams Esq. C. S. to Mauritius, Lieut. F. C. Fyers, 4th Lt. Drs. Do. Lieut. Dalgeish, 4th Lt. Drs, 39 convicts, one Servant.

Do. The H. C. Sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins Esq. Com. to the Persian Gulph.

Do. Brig Tropic, John King, Master, to Clyde.

Passengers.—Mrs. Pottinger, Lieut. Beebee, European Servant and Child.

Do. Brig Avoca, J. Boadle, Master, to Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107 ¾	017¼
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040, 2nd class	107	107
Do. 1041, *a* 1010, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	108¾ *at*	108¾
Third five per cent Loan	110¼	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s. 1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	108	7¼
Bills on Madras 30 days,	101¾	101¼
Canton Bills,	210½	210¼
Spanish Dollars per 100,	221	221½
Sovereigns each,	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

May 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
9th Saturday	10 41	10 57
10th Sunday	11 17	11 58
11th Monday	12 0	12 21
12th Tuesday	1 43	1 3

To Correspondents.

CERBERUS, has been received.
Will BLANK favor us with a call at the Gazette office?
WHO PAID has been received.
AJAX, no. Who is ZELMAN?

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 9TH MAY, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, the Brig *Runsord*, Dawoodjee Nacqudah, from Bhownuggur; and the Ship *Edinburgh*, D. Marshall Master, from London the 13th January.

The *Passengers* by the Edinburgh are:

Major and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Templeton, Miss Robertson, Lieut. H. Hart, 1st Regt., Lieut. C. B. Raitt, 1st Grenadiers, Mr. W. Hart. C. S., Mr. W. Pitcairn, M, D., Assist. Surgeon, Mr. F. Harrison, Ditto, B. C. Morrison, Cadet, D. F. Taylor, Do, E. Brown, Do. W. H. Clarke, Do.

The MOUNTSTUART ELHINSTONE, from Greenock, the 7th January, was off the Harbour last night.

THE Hon. C. Sloop of War CLIVE left this Harbour on Thursday last for the Persian Gulf. From the circumstance of the Clive having been put into Dock a day or two before, for the purpose of undergoing a thorough repair, and orders having been received a day or two thereafter to fit her out for the Gulf, we naturally were anxious to learn what could have led to this sudden change of purpose. Altho' the reported piracies in the Gulph might have justified the Government in dispatching a Vessel there, yet the necessity did not seem so pressing as to require the *Clive's* being sent in a state which may be considered somewhat short of sea worthy. On enquiry we learn that owing to the movements of the Persian Troops, and the difficulties which Sir B. Bethune, the Commander in Chief of the South Division of that army, had experienced in retaining possession of the ground gained by the Royalists, and in driving the opposing army out of some of their fast-holds, he made application to the Bombay Government for a supply of the materials necessary to enable him to effect those purposes, and in compliance with his request, the Bombay Government lost no time in dispatching a Vessel with the assistance required. The exact state of parties, or of the Troops in Persia we have not been able to learn.

A Correspondent who signs himself J. P. has made some remarks on the notice taken by us on the 29th Ultimo, of a letter sent us by A SUFFERER. The explanation given by J. P. does by no means alter our view of the matter. We did not doubt that the Regulations warranted the proceedings of which A SUFFERER complained, and therefore it is no answer to our remark of the proceedings "being unjust and oppressive" that a certain regulation warrants them. No doctrine can be more monstrous,—no practice more oppressive,—no law more unjust than that under which the goods of any man can or are to be seized at the instance of a person pretending to be a creditor, merely upon his making oath that an individual owes him a certain sum. As we said before, any worthless vagabond may make oath to a debt, either to gratify his revenge, or for the sake of gain,—and have not numberless such instances occurred? yet it would be difficult to find justice in the system under which the supposed debtors goods are to be attached as a security for the debt so sworn to. But, says our Correspondent, "if the Defendant gives security for the amount of the suit and costs, both his property and person are safe." Well, it was certainly kind and considerate of the framers of the regulation to put it in a man's power to save himself from arrest, and his property from being seized as security for a debt he did not owe,—for the regulation, of course, applies, without distinction, to all debts to which affidavit is made, whether those debts are fictitious or real, but we should like to be informed wherein consists the justice of obliging a man to produce security for the payment of a debt which, on investigation, it may turn out he does not owe? A man may be able to give security, and he may not, and there are many who would prefer suffering any hardship rather than put themselves under obligation to persons to become their security. From all these circumstances, and balancing the matter between the creditor and debtor, we have no hesitation in asserting that the regulation in question is an unjust one. It is quite time enough to apprehend the person, or seize the property, when the Judgment of the Court establishes the debt. We allow, cases may occur where the seizure of the property, in the first instance, would be but justice to the Creditor, but such cases form the exception,—not the rule. In choosing between two evils, it is scarcely necessary to say the lesser should be adopted. Our Correspondent seems to consider that there is an antidote for the mischief in the fact that "it is incumbent on the Judge to investigate summarily the subject set forth in the plaintiff's affidavit before complying with his motion." Now, we dont see any advantage even from this check,—at least, by no means so much as to neutralize the e-

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vil which we pointed out. The magistrate may investigate carefully or he may not—the magistrate may have his predilections and prejudices and he may not,—and he may have a certain description of temper and he may not,—all these possibilities only go to shew that while human nature is so apt to err, the rights of men are somewhat liable to abuse unless protected and provided for by a positive law. It is by the law the subject and his property are protected, and not by any discretion which may be afforded to the Judge, or which he may exercise if authorised; and we are quite sure our Correspondent himself cannot think it sufficient protection against the exercise of the right which the regulation in question confers on the Creditor, that the Defendant has his remedy at Law. In all such cases we should suppose prevention were better than cure. The Defendant ought to be allowed to prove the malice, and disprove the existence of the debt at the time, and before the Judge who inquires into the claim preferred, and this before his property or himself is seized. We still maintain that it is unjust and oppressive to seize a man's goods as security for a debt, until the Judge, after hearing all parties, and examining all the evidence, passes his judgment. The decree of the Court establishes the debt,—the affidavit of the creditor in the first instance does no such thing, and the very fact of the Court entering into an enquiry after affidavit is made, and thereby affording an opportunity to the Defendant to disprove what is sworn to, conveys at once to the mind that it is grossly unjust to seize a man's property while it is yet in doubt whether he is indebted to the pretended creditor or not.

In India, in particular, and where the parties are Europeans, the system is as unnecessary and uncalled for as it is unjust. There are few or no Europeans in the provinces who are not in either of the public services, and, so far as they are concerned, what J. P. states about the intention to make away with the goods and chattels is of little force, and still less ought a story trumped up by a Creditor against such parties be listened to as a ground for warrant for seizing such goods in *the first instance*, as the parties must be well known, and as it must have been more on the security of their present emolument and future prospects in the service, than on a few pots and pans, or any other article of household furniture which the party might possess, that the credit was agreed to be given.

Our Correspondent could not have taken the trouble to understand aright that portion of our notice about the English Laws. We said, that altho much regard had been had to the liberty of the subject, still one stain,—and a disgraceful stain it is, was left,—a stain which many had tried, but unsuccessfully, to wipe off—and that was, the arrest of the person for debt. From this explanation our Correspondent will see that our account of the Law as it stands tallies with what he says occurred to his friend in Bombay. From the way in which our Correspondent mentions the circumstance of his friend's arrest, we can gather that he considered and now considers the Law under which such arrest was made, to be, to say the least of it, a harsh, if not oppressive Law: an affidavit was made,—a writ issued,—his friend arrested, had to give security, failing which would have been put into prison, and when the trial came on, the Plaintiff was nonsuited, he not having "the least evidence to substantiate his fraudulent claim," and now let J. P. apply this case to the provincial Court; the circumstances are precisely the same, with this additional feature in favor of A SUFFERER, that he was *not* leaving the country, whereas J. P's. friend was. The Plaintiff in the provincial Court may also be nonsuited, he not having "the least evidence to substantiate his fraudulent claim," and we would now adopt J. P's own interrogatory, and ask "is their nothing unjust and oppressive in this Regulation?" The only case we ever could allow as justifying an arrest of the person is that, where a man is known to be about leaving the country, but even that privilege is liable to abuse, as the case of J. P's. friend testifies.

J. P's. letter will be found among our Correspondence of this day.

SOMETIME ago we mentioned that Government had recalled the Vessels sent on the Survey of the Maldiva Islands. We were in so far correct, but the Government, at the same time, give Captain Moresby the option of returning to Bombay, or engaging a new Crew, and resuming the Survey. The latter course he has adopted, and he left Cochin on the 20th of last month for the Maldivas, where he will prosecute the Survey until the month of August, when he will return to Bombay.

THE *Madras Courier* of the 27th ultimo, received yesterday, has some observations on the want of courtesy shewn by the Postmasten at Madras in not keeping the mail Bags open for a few minutes for the reception of the Madras Courier Extra which had that day been published, containing the latest news from England. We believe there were some causes of difference between the Courier and the Post Office establishment, but we by no means admit that circumstance as a justification for the want of courtesy complained of. Feelings of private pique (if such there were) should not be allowed to interfere with public duty. The indulgence of a few minutes would not have been a departure from rule, for we believe the several Post Offices throughout India have always granted the privilege on the occasion of an Extra being issued. Apart from courtesy, it might have occurred to the Post Master of Madras that by giving the indulgence asked, he would have been contributing to the pleasure of several hundreds who were and are anxiously looking for the English news at the present important crisis, and who would have the news a day earlier by his complying with the request of the Madras Courier.

But it is said he was,—all unconscious of the weighty matter with which the Extra was charged, revelling in the luxuries of sound sleep, and not till the bell had tolled, and the bags taken their departure, had he become visible. Yet let him sleep his full, so that refreshed nature may bring with her a little more disposition to do the civil and obliging.

For our part, and speaking of our experience with the Post Office here, under similar circumstances, we can only say, we have been much more civilly dealt with than our contemporary has been, nor do we think any man holding either a public or private office can suffer much loss in his own dignity, or in the esteem of his fellows, by descending to be courteous.

IN to-day's Columns we give the debates on His Majesty's address in the House of Lords. The address itself differs little from the usual productions on the occasion of the meeting of a new Parliament. It is a mere thing of form, and conveys as little of the intended policy of Ministers as a regard to consistency could allow. There is one thing, however, for which it is remarkable, and that is, the total absence of any reference to the circumstances which led to the dissolution of the old Parliament, and the assembling of a new one. The omission was one of design. The Ministers knew too well that any allusion, in his Majesty's speech, to the altered aspect of affairs, and to the fact that the hated Tory faction had once more gained the ascendant, would have roused the indignation of the Country to a pitch which might prove dangerous to them, if not to the Country itself, so they thought it prudent to avoid all mention of the change in the hope that the public feeling would gradually sober down from its high key of reform, and take such small morsels of relief as it would suit the Tories to dole out to them,—that they would accept the offering whatever it might be, and not look the gift horse in the mouth. Lord Melbourne, in moving an amendment to the address of the House, took occasion to explain the circumstances,—so far as he himself knew them, which led to the dissolution of his administration. We believe there is scarcely an instance on record of so arbitrary and uncalled for an exercise of the royal prerogative as that by which that Ministry was dissolved. The country knew no cause,—the King had no cause,—there was peace at home, as well as abroad,—trade was flourishing, the country contented, and all looking forward with hopes of high promise to the intended measures of the Melbourne Cabinet, when, lo! and behold! His Majesty intimated to Lord Melbourne that he had no further use for his services! It is well for those who advised His Majesty to this act that the country was in a quiescent state at the time it was perpetrated, else, a fearful responsibility would they have incurred. It is a precedent dangerous alike for Kings to form, or for Kings to act upon, and royal prejudices become costly and dangerous, if gratified at the expence of a convulsion of the Empire. Lord Brougham, with a firmness and fearlessness worthy of himself, propounded certain doctrines to the house in reference to the dissolution of the late ministry, which must have startled the sticklers for the divine right of Kings. That fiction of Law that "the King can do no wrong" so much occupies the brains of those who bask or would wish to bask in the sunshine of royal favor, that any act however monstrous, any exercise of power however injurious to the interests of the people in its effects, is and must be wisely done, because it was done by him whom the law declares "can do no wrong." "The Constitution" says Lord Brougham, "placed the appointment to office pri- "marily in the King, because, in a mo- "narchy, no office could be elective. But "the King had that prerogative, not for "the gratification of his caprice, as a gentleman might turn off his servants. The "King had the power of choosing his ministers for the good of the whole nation. "The king was, himself, a public servant, "and in the choice of his servants, was "performing a sacred duty, and not one "in which he could act capriciously."

The speech of Lord Brougham breathes much of that spirit of liberty and independence which distinguished his efforts when he was the man of the people, and before he had got engulphed in the vortex of office and power. All good men must hail with satisfaction the return of Brougham to the ranks which he was supposed for a time to have deserted. His speech on the address was masterly and to the point, and bore so hard on the wary Lyndhurst that he, for a moment, was thrown off his guard, and took up the gauntlet. No sooner had he picked it up, however, than it burnt his fingers, so he flung it to the earth, and threw himself in agony back on the woolsack. During the stormy discussions in the earlier stages of the Reform Bill, Lord Londonderry, who had some notion that there might be contamination in the touch of a plebeian who was thrust in among the sacred order without either of their senses (if they had any) being consulted, took every opportunity of worrying the new Chancellor, thinking the pompous formalities of the upper house would at once overawe and create a reverence in a mere man of the people, and that, altho' he had been in the habit of doling out his oratory at Manchester, York, and Liverpool, and such places, to the unwashed weavers and spinners of cotton, with a degree of volubility which would require a forty horse power to keep pace with him, still an audience consisting of Peers of the realm was altogether a different affair, but never was the adage of "those who come for wool, "go away shorn" more completely verified than in his case, for the new Chancellor so belabored him, that, in the extremity of his distress he exclaimed "O Lord (he now acknowledged the Chancellor's patent of nobility, which he was very loth to do before) have mercy upon us." Brougham was generous, and Londonderry professed to be grateful. So ended the skirmish. But if Brougham was then so formidable, what may not be expected of him now?

It will be seen from the spech of His Grace of Wellington that he disclaims having had any thing to do with the dismissal of the Melbourne administration. His justification for the part he took in forming the new ministry appears very weak and unsatisfactory, and leaves little doubt that the whole affair was the result of deep intrigue.

Latest European Intelligence.

THE TIMES,—FEB. 28.

The common-sense view of the question at present under controversy between Sir Robert Peel's government and those who, after showing themselves for years the bitter enemies of the two preceding administrations, have now (for certain reasons not difficult to comprehend) become the clamorous partisans of that which was dismissed in November—the common-sense view, we repeat, of that question has within this week past, both in parliament and among the public, gained prodigious ground. The question for the Whig party is—"how shall we most speedily expel the Conservatives from office, and succeed them?" The question for the country is—"What would be the consequences of such a change?" This plain view of the only important branch of the subject in dispute was vigorously treated by Sergeant Goulburn in his blunt and homespun speech on Thursday evening, and we must repeat, that, if gravely, it was the same time rather eccentrically answered by the hon. member for Derbyshire (Mr. Gisborne), who announced, as the probable and most desirable consequence of the overthrow of the Peel ministry, that it would bring Messrs. Grote and Warburton into office.

If there be one quality which more than another distinguishes man from the beasts "without discourse of reason," it is the faculty of looking beyond the moment to the fruits of his own actions; of that quality we have not been a little grieved to observe a total absence, apparently at least, in the proceedings of the Whig Opposition, during the last three or four weeks. They have contemplated their own return to office and nothing else: there is nothing in their actions or declarations whence a calm observer could deduce on their part the slighest glimmering of reflection as to the means of retaining power, or employing it, as their own judgment might, direct for the welfare of the country. To-day has been their sole object—to-morrow they leave to chance, or rather to a certainty of evil.

Lord Stanley, however, saw matters in a different light. He penetrated the mist, and gave forebodings of the tempest threatening from beyond it. His lordship's apprehension of the national effect to be feared from the party transaction to which he was invited must have been serious indeed, when they deterred him from marking by his vote the attachment which he acknowledged for his old friends, and the distrust which he announced towards the present ministers. He avowed that the overthrow of the Conservative government would be, in his mind, disastrous for the country, and therefore voted in such a way as he thought most likely to continue them for the present in office.

It was the same with Sir James Graham. He could not unite with the "Babel" opposition, nor help to the formation of a ministry out of such materials.

Lord Howick, though he gave an opposite vote, acknowledged similar views and principles to those on which Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham had acted; announcing broadly that he differred much less from Sir R. Peel than from some of those persons with whom he now found himself in company; and that although he voted for the amendment because it embodied some of his own political opinions, he would have hesitated about such a vote, had he believed that it would have a tendency to overthrow the existing government, and to introduce into that which might succeed it individuals whose politics were in "extremes."

To us these sentiments, falling from men of station and character, and of principles known to be liberal and independent afford evidence the most indisputable that the majority in favour of the opposition within the last eight days does not express the actual, above all, not the glowing, sense of the House of Commons upon the comparative advantages to the country, of a Conservative government like that of Sir Robert Peel, or such a Whig or Whig Radical government as it would be possible to construct under our present circumstances. In truth, with the exception of that unlucky escapade of Mr. Gisborne, there has not been the shaddw of an attempt in any quarter to answer the argument which we have so often dwelt upon, or to explain how the difficulty of forming a Whig government is now in any manner to be removed. Our firm persuasion is, that, after a little time for reflection, the case will appear to the Whig leaders themselves one of such inextricable embarrassment, or of such appalling danger, as to ensure their temporary acquiescence in the state of things as it now exists; at least until some new combinations of actors and events shall have cleared their path, and given more freedom to their movements. We direct attention to a conversation between Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell yesterday avening, for an earnest of steady resolution on the part of the ministers, and something like a symptom of greater calmness and composure in the policy of the opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, FEB. 23.

On Friday the House adjourned to this day, when the Earl of Shaftesbury having taken his seat on the woolsack, the ceremony of taking the oaths was proceeded with. Adjourned.

ROYAL SITTING,—TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

His Majesty this day, in person, opened the new Parliament.

Their lordships assembled at twelve o'clock, when, the Earl of Shaftesbury having taken the woolsack, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, prayers were read by the Bishop of Bristol; after which the customary oaths were administered to a considerable number of peers.

The interior of the House presented an elegant and animated scene. The side galleries, and a large proportion of the lower benches, were occupied by a great assemblage of beauty, rank, and fashion. The variety of rich colours which their costume displayed, and the waving beauty of the ostrich feathers, which formed the almost universal ornament of head, had a very charming effect. The attendance of peers, in their robes, was unusually great. The corps diplomatique, which mustered very strongly on this occasion, filled the seats immediately behind the ministerial bench. Ten of the judges attended in their robes. At half-past one o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. At two o'clock the discharge of artillery and the clangour of trumpets announced his Majesty's arrival, and he shortly after entered the House, attended by the great officers of state. Being seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (Sir A. Clifford) was directed to command the immediate attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords.

A very numerous body of the Commons, headed by their Speaker, immediately after filled the space below the bar almost to suffocation. So soon as the noise occasioned by their struggling for entrance had subsided, his Majesty read, in a clear and firm voice, the following most gracious Speech:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament after having recurred to the sense of my people.

You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction by accidental fire of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster which has been long appropriated to the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I give immediate directions that the best provision of which the circumstances of the case would admit, should be made for your present meeting; and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for the permanent accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be the most fitting and convenient.

I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the privy council in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which that report was founded.

The assurances which I receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign princes and states, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify on my part the confident expectation of a continuance of the blessings of peace

The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe, is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain.

I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my allies the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that treaty.

I have to report the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing years to be prepared and laid before you without delay.

They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion within our recent experience.

The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that, notwithstanding the reduction in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of slavery throughout the British dominions.

I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land, and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

The information received from the governors of my colonies, together with the acts passed in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you.

It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the colonial Legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favourable issue.

Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious and unceasing efforts fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament,

There are many important subjects—some of which have already undergone partial discussion in Parliament—the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interests.

Among the first in point of urgency is the state of the tithe question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

Measures will be proposed for your consideration which will have for their respective objects—to promote the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, to improve our civil jurisprudence and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes, to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines of the church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

I have not yet received the report from the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of municipal corporations, but I have reason to believe that it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period.

I have appointed a commission for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties; the state of the several cathedrals and collegiate churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the established church; and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residence of the clergy on their respective benifices.

The especial object which I have in view in the appointment of this commission is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the established church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affections of my people.

I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer class of society in that part of the United Kingdom.

It has been my duty on this occasion to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in prefecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just cause of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects.

I rely also with equal confidence on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

I feel assured that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundation of those institutions in church and state which are the inheritance and birthright of my people, and which amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and religion.

The Commons then retired, and the House adjourned during pleasure.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

At five o'clock the Lord Chancellor resumed the Woolsack.

On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Select Vestry Bill was read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor then read the King's Speech from the Woolsack, and the clerk read it again at the table.

The Earl of Hardwicke then rose to move the address of thanks in answer to his Majesty's most gracious speech. He asked indulgence from the House on this the first occasion on which he had addressed it. The blessing of peace were never more appreciated than now and never, was peace itself more extensively and he hoped enduringly established. The late treaty with Spain, late renewal of alliances with Portugal had honest efforts to establish a good understanding between Belgium and Holland, were to be opposed to the slight interruptions of the general peace which had existed in the country. He rejoiced in the commercial prosperity of the kingdom, and that its financial state was such that a surplus was counted on, sufficient to meet the interest of the debt created by the act of emancipation of slaves, and he begged to express his personal gratitude to a noble lord opposite (Mulgrave) for efforts to induce that happy co-operation of the colonial legislatures to which his Majesty had alluded, with the efforts of other noble lords opposite, to abolish the name of slave over all the English colonies. He regretted the depressed state of agriculture, but felt assured that if they could avoid the agitation of the repeal of the corn laws, much would be done for its relief. With regard to the Irish church, the King required the support of all honest men, and he hoped that party feelings and prejudices would be set aside, and that all parties would join in thanking him for his most gracious speech. Of the benefit to be derived from the commutation of tithes, he could speak from personal knowledge, for on the estate which he had the honour to hold, and which he believed ran into eight or ten parishes for a great number of years no tithe had been paid; a commutation paid by the landlord was established, much to the satisfaction of all parties. He was the friend of toleration, and would only desire that the marriage ceremony should be of sufficiently public performance to secure individual rights, while the feelings of the Dissenters were respected. The support and extension of the influence of the church were compatible, he thought, with the curtailment of its redundacies. Merthyr Tydvil was some years ago an insignificant village, *now* it contained 70,000 persons. The church must be adapted to the new circumstances, as it had been to the old. He quoted Burke to show that what he would change or improve he would not cease to preserve; and concluded by thanking their lordships for their attentive hearing, and by moving the address, which was, of course, an echo of the speech.

Lord Gage, after an apologetic introduction, said that the great duty of the day was to follow a moderate course, and not to be misled by example from without. The battle of loyalty against anarchy was to be fought, and moderation was the best weapon. He did not suppose that any one in that House meant to do otherwise than preserve the church and the constitution. The Speech of the King told them in facts as well as words of his Majesty's attachment to that constitution. If the present government did not satisfy the people, then he feared must be expected the bloody lesson of revolution! His lordship seconded the motion for an address of thanks.

Lord Melbourne said the speech touched on a great number of topics, but it went into detail on none, and passed over entirely some of the most important questions. Who could learn from the speech that the government had been entirely changed? He believed there was no precedent for passing over so lightly a matter so important. The change of government was approved by the King but being approved also by the noble duke opposite he was responsible as much as if he advised it. Whether that change was wise, or the reverse, it was not for him (Lord Melbourne) to decide. He would leave that question to their lordships and the other House of Parliament; but he felt assured that the omitting all notice of it in the royal Speech was ill judged. Immediately after the late change in the government, the noble duke opposite held the appointment of Chief Commissioner of the Treasury, and at the same time held the seals of the three great departments of the state. He was aware that the noble duke held those appointments *ad interim*, but the noble duke knew as well as he did if he possessed those offices with the view of exercising their functions, such exercise by one individual was incompatible with the principles of our constitution; the officers were incompatible with each other when held by one and the same person. In one hand they would place all the great powers of the state—all its pecuniary resources between the individual holding them and the Sovereign—without any check or control. He would not say that the noble duke had taken those offices with such intention, it would be a high misdemeanour; but admitting that it was done from necessity and from the urgency of the case, it would be for the noble duke to show that necessity and urgency, and it would be a matter of consideration for their lordships to specify the extrordinary circumstances under which those offices were held, in order to prevent it being drawn into a dangerous precedent in future (Hear, hear,). Well, the ministry was formed, and then came that second extraordinary proceeding—the dissolution of Parliament. Noble lords would do well to recollect the state of quiet and prosperity in which the country was—hay, the right, hon. baronet now at the head of the government had, at the Mansion-house dinner in December, described that state of repose, declaring that the people were "tired of agitation and the pressure from without, and were anxious only that the public will should be expressed through authorized and constitutional channels." With such expressions on his lips, and such feelings in his heart, would any body have believed that the noble baronet did at that moment contemplate a dissolution of Parliament? (Cheers from the opposition.) They had had one dissolution, and they menaced another. (A noble lord on the ministerial side—"When and where? and some cries of "No.") Then they did not contemplate another dissolution? (Cheers from the opposition.) He was aware that there were precedents for such in dissolutions in 1784, 1807, and 1831. These, he admitted, were bold and dangerous measures, but they were cool, prudent and cautious, compared with the dissolutions which noble lords opposite would advise. What had been the defence of those dissolutions to which he had referred—the success with which they were attended? Well, the government had met with more success then they had expected: but yet they had not as much as they required. He would tell the noble lord who had seconded the address, that if any such dangers as he had anticipated should arise, it was to the measures of government, to the dissolution of Parliament, that their imminence should be ascribed. The speech from the throne was described as a reforming speech; why, then might it not have been addressed to the late Parliament? In former dissolutions, such as those to which he had alluded, there had been the justification, such as it was, of an entire change of policy; but what change could justify the late dissolution? It was avowedly no change of policy, for the continuance of reform policy was professed. It was in fact a change of men only and not of measures. Under these circumstances he looked upon the late dissolution as a mere wanton exercise of power, either to induce certain Tory members to abandon their principles, or to verify the prophecy of the noble lords opposed, that under the Reform Bill, a government could be conducted. He would abstain from personal remarks; he would only request that noble lords would read attentively the speech from the throne, and ask themselves whether it was consistent with the political character, principles, and professions of those by whom it was advised? (Cheers from the opposition side.) With the feelings with which he had thus briefly addressed their lordships, and for the purpose of putting those feelings, in which many other noble lords concurred on record, he would venture to move an amendment though he confessed with no chance that it would be successful. [His lordship's amendment was the same as that moved in the Commons.]

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he felt personally called upon by the noble viscount's remarks. He must beg that noble lord's pardon, and deny entirely that he was responsible for the dissolution of the late ministry or the measures which caused its dissolution. Earl Grey had retired avowedly because he could no longer avail himself of the services of the noble lord (Althorp) in the House of Commons, and the noble lord (Melbourne) had stated to their lordships, on his taking office, that he had only been induced to do so by the promise of assistance from his noble friend in the other House. Lord Melbourne had declared that that noble lord was the foundation of his government, and that if he were to lose him it could not hold together. Well, then, when that noble lord was called to this House, what was his Majesty to do? Why, forsooth *every body but* his Majesty was to be permitted to consider of alterations rendered necessary by the elevation of Lord Althorp. Was it not reasonable that the King should likewise think that some step was necessary on his part? He believed that no noble lord would deny that such was his Majesty's undoubted right: he, therefore, thought fit to send for him the (Duke of Wellington), and be happy to find that all those histories and stories which were propogated respected court intrigues—

Lord Melbourne—"Not by me."

The Duke Wellington—"I am quite certain of it." But all those idle stories were now entirely laid aside. (Hear, hear.) It was now fully admitted on all hands that there never was any such thing. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he had had no communication of any description with the court for two—ay, he might say, for three months previous to the communication from his Majesty. (Hear, hear.) He was then at his house, in Hampshire, and although he was well aware that some great change in that administration *must have been* the consequence of the death of Earl Spencer, yet when the communication reached him, it was as much a matter of surprise to him as it could be to many of their lordships, if they were to receive a similar summons to-morrow. (Hear, hear.) When his Majesty sent for him, he might have accepted the offer his Majesty was graciously pleased to make him. He might have come down to their lordships in a higher situation—(hear, hear)—but he did not recommend that course to his Majesty which would have been accessory to the gratification of his own ambition. (Cheers.) He did not act as one who had a personal object to serve (Cheers.) He recommended to his Majesty that line of proceeding which he thought most advisable for his service and that he should send for the right honourable gentleman then in the other House of Parliament as the individual in the present times most fit and capable of discharging the duties of the King's first minister. (Cheers.) That right hon. gentleman was then in another part of the world, at a considerable distance from this; and it appeared advisable to his Majesty, and to him (the duke,) to take possession of the government for Sir Robert Peel; and absolutely necessary, at the same time, that however he might carry on the government until his arrival he should exercise no patronage, or take no step whatever which should in the least tend to diminish the full and free authority of the right hon. gentleman when he might come to act. (Cheers.) His advice to his Majesty had been to put him provisionally at the head of affairs as Secretary for the Home Department and First Lord of the Treasury. It was known that he held office provisionally, and the noble lord blamed him for advising his Majesty; yet, strange to say, it was the noble viscount himself who conveyed to him the order to attend and advise his Majesty. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Now if there were any thing criminal in his (the duke's) attending his Sovereign, and assisting him in carrying into execution the plan for the formation of a new administration, what should be said of that minister who brought a letter to town the object of which was to secure that attendance and co-operation, he (Lord Melbourne) well knowing at that time what were the contents of that letter? (Cheers and laughter.) Was the noble viscount, then, the man to bring him forward as a criminal for having attended to the wishes of his Sovereign, when he himself was the bearer of those commands which had led him (the duke) into the presence of his Majesty, and to the performance of those services which he (Lord Melbourne) now repudiated? (Cheers and laughter.) If he were disposed so to argue, he might say that the noble viscount's being made the bearer of his (the duke's letter, showed the *animus* of his lordship's communication to his Majesty of his advice, and of the, King's answer. He would only repeat that he never was more surprised than at the mode in which he understood the noble lord had afterwards received the notice of these arrangements. (Hear.) The next charge was advising a dissolution of Parliament. Assuredly every ministry who took that step incurred a responsibility; but was he to be called upon on the first day of a session to state why the ministry had proceeded to a dissolution, and to show that the step was successful? He believed that there were a great number of persons disposed and determined to support the administration, and he hoped the House would have the patience to wait and see what were the measures they had to propose for the benefit of the country. (Hear, hear.) As to the municipal corporation commission, it would not be thwarted; but he supposed noble lords would permit the ministry to see the report before they demanded from them measures of which that report was to be the foundation.

Lord Melbourne explained. "When I had my audience of his Majesty on the 14th of November, I went into the room of Sir Herbert Taylor, and he requested me as I was going to London immediately to convey a letter for him to Sir Henry Wheatley, at St James's Palace. I will not deny that I knew that letter enclosed a letter to the noble duke; but when so requested, would it not have been the most captious, churlish, ungracious conduct, if I had refused to allow my servant to carry it, and if I had said, 'No! send a messenger of your own?' and can any approbation of the act of sending for the duke be implied from the manner in which I acted upon that occasion?"

Lord Brougham agreed with the noble lords opposite as to the critical nature of the event which had lately taken place, and therefore he addressed himself at once and without preface to the real points of the question—to the change of ministry and the dissolution. The noble duke could not have understood the constitutional doctrine of his noble friend, or he must have seen that for those acts, he (the noble duke) had made himself responsible. The noble duke met the charge by pleading ignorance of the proceedings of the court and his party during two months, and his great surprise at the receipt of such intelligence—great prise, but qualified by the preconviction, it appeared, of a great change on the removal of Lord Althorp from the House of Commons. The noble duke indulged himself in that figure of logic—beginning the question—which generally characterized his addresses in that House. The noble duke was not charged with the *de facto* dismissal of the late ministry; but, his noble friend urged a high point of constitutional law in saying that the duke was nevertheless responsible. It was not for him (Lord Brougham), to teach the noble duke, who had been for twenty years a cabinet minister, and four years in the high situation to which he had before declared that he would be insane to aspire—that a ministe was responsible for much that he did not personally know of or advise. Now, the noble duke stood in this position: he was peculiarly, he was emphatically responsible for the change of his Majesty's advisers. For who could be responsible but he who came into the place which the change had made vacant? If the King thought proper to take the seals from one man to give them to another, the man who took the seals became responsible for the change; he was responsible in point of fact as well as in point of law. The reasons given by the noble duke for the course he had pursued, were (he said it; with all respect) most flimsy and inadequate. It was clear that if a man were dismissed who was willing to retain his place, the person who succeeded him was an accessory after fact, for without him the act could not have been done. He was not bound, on the King's offer, to accept any office, and if the noble duke had declined, there would have been no harm done. They had it now on his own authority, by public and solemn avowal of his own, that he (the duke) was the chief party in the whole transaction. They had his own positive, district, and articulate avowal that he afforded the only reason in furnishing the only means, for changing the late administration. Was not the Speech of that day, which was the composition of the new ministry, an absolute justification of, if not a eulogy on, their predecessors? All abroad was tranquil—all abroad was peace—except in only one spot of earth; this they learned from passage. All our alliances had been strengthened and improved, they were informed by another passage. Therefore, except in one case, had there been accomplished that most difficulty of all tasks, as it was proclaimed and prophecied to be, maintenance of peace abroad, and that not for a period of four months but four years. Again, the Speech from the throne had assured him of that which he had longed for and hoped for, but had hardly dared to look for,—the complete success of the abolition of slavery. Surely with the noble governor of Jamaica, and the late Secretary of the Colonies, the late government had some portion of merit in having considered, and adopted a measure of which such opposite results had been predicted. Again, the Commission of Corporation Inquiry was spoken of, not as the work of spoliations of public rights, but it was acknowledged that the commission was legally issued, and that amid the plaudits of the ministers of the crown. He rejoiced to think, that in the opinion of noble lords opposite he was not liable to impeachment for recommending a measure to reform such boroughs as Leicester and Norwich, such seats of nuisance, such haunts of corruption. They were no longer denounced by learned recorders and immaculate aldermen. He was satisfied—nay, overjoyed—to find that in the last place in which he entertained the remotest expectation of change of any thing of the sort, the fullest and most ample justice had been done to one of the most important proceedings, of which

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the foundations had been laid by the predecessors of the present government. The speech was an eulogy on the noble colleagues and himself in their colonial and foreign policy, in the commercial prosperity of the country, and in the absence of all blame to any part of their policy. How had the noble duke accounted for their dismissal?—By a panegyric on Lord Althorp. It was true that neither Pitt, nor Fox, nor Walpole had, with all their varied merits, the same degree of influence in the House of Commons. If they did not fear that his saying so might be imputed to the influence of private friendship, he would say that Lord Althorp personally and individually enjoyed more of the confidence of the House of Commons than any one of his predecessors. He felt that in saying this he was putting the argument very strongly for the noble duke, and he would, if he could, put it stronger; and, now, what did it amount to? Why, the noble duke argued that ministers held their places, not for the King's life or their own, or by the success of their efforts, but during the life of Lord Spencer, then 78 years of age. This was said on the authority of Earl Grey. That noble earl, denounced as the author of a revolutionary bill—as responsible for the revolutionary dissolution of Parliament—as having sown with broad cast the seeds of revolution—as having aimed, by means of popular excitement, at the destruction of all legitimate government, of the House of Lords, and of the monarchy—was now in a moment an authority of the highest order. The late ministry had never stated themselves to be in any difficulty, but those who were to succeed them decided for them, and settled that they "could not get on," and that there must be a change on the death of Earl Spencer. The duke asked whether the King were not to have his opinion on the subject? Certainly. The constitution placed the appointment to office primarily in the King; because in a monarchy no office could be elective. That the King had that prerogative, not for the gratification of his caprice, as a gentleman might turn off his servants. The King had the power to choose his ministers, for the good of the whole nation. The King was himself a public servant, and in the choice of his servants was performing a sacred duty, and not one in which he could act capriciously. An adviser of the King might say, "You have the undoubted right of choosing your servants, but the parties who advised the dismissal of an administration upon no public or statable ground, incurred a most serious responsibility. No Sovereign of this country had a right to dismiss his servants except on public grounds; nor had there been since the Revolution more than two changes of ministry while Parliament was not sitting. In the year 1765 there was a dismissal of ministers in consequence of a quarrel with Mr. George Grenville. One of the dismissals was that of the Rockingham administration, and in both of these there was much of the exercise of that kingcraft, which George III. began early and practised late. If ministers resigned, it was a sufficient cause. If they were torn amongst themselves by endless dissensions, if they differed from the Sovereign, if they differed from the country at large, if their measures were evidently ruinous, if dishonor abroad and disaffection at home marked the whole tenour of their government any of these might be constitutional grounds of dismissal, and above all, if there happened to be a general dislike and a strong feeling of distrust and disapprobation throughout the country, it would form a sufficient ground. He would ask any noble lord with the utmost confidence, whether any one of those reasons applied in the present instance in the slightest degree. There was nothing abroad or at home to justify it, nor dissension with the King, and in the cabinet itself there was no discord, no difference even in a matter of detail, from the formation to the fall of the ministry. (Hear.) Well, now to the duke's argument. He turned out the ministry because he foresaw that, after the death of Lord Spencer and the removal of Lord Althorp, the Commons would no longer confide in them; but immediately after, he dismissed the Parliament, because they confided too much. Now, it was known to the noble lords opposite, as well as to him, let them disguise it as they would that the only cause for the dissolution of Parliament was the solemn conviction that the House of Commons would yet have followed up his loss with a declaration of continued confidence. It might have been urged that Lord Althorp's loss in the House of Commons caused the dissolution of the ministry on that ground the duke might have rested his foot, and not, perhaps, have been very easily removed; but when he followed that up by dissolving the House of Commons, by turning them out after having assigned such a reason for turning away the ministers, there was an end of all reasoning; nothing remained but pretext which could not for one moment deceive any man of sound, sober, and logical understanding. He now came to the present ministry and the new House. The duke argued that the test of a dissolution was its success; but he was very angry with Lord Melbourne for asking a proof of that success. Had no proof been given? From the Revolution till now never had a ministry been so defended. Never had any ministry been defeated on the first day of a new Parliament. Such was the ground on which was to be raised the fabric of trust. But there was another ground!—The Tories, the conservatives, were now good reformers, and they, the old reformers, were called on to show their consistency by supporting as good reformers as themselves. Since when? (Hear, hear.) When did this new reforming spirit come gentlemen, who were now for reform of corporations in law, in the church, in the state, in the tithe, in the Marriage Act, who were now for making marriage a civil contract, and abolishing all laws for Dissenters and for every body else—the very men who a few months ago would not listen to any thing of the sort—(hear, hear)—who told those who proposed such things they were pulling down the church about their ears—who inveighed against them as revolutionary—who challenged them as rebellious—declared that they had, either fools' heads on their shoulders or traitors' hearts in their breasts—when and whence had those marvellous, those miraculous conversions taken place? Instinct as well as reason pointed to him to refuse faith to sudden conversions, especially when they were unaccountable and miraculous. (Hear.) That a man who had opposed and protested against reform as insanity, depravity, revolution, anarchy, and every thing that was bad, that such a man should suddenly, on the 14th Nov., 1834, in so short a time as between the receipt of a King's letter and his presence at Brighton, become the best possible reformer, and convinced of the fallacy of all his former convictions, resolving to act on his new opinions, was a miracle which he (Lord Brougham) could hardly find faith enough, to believe. To be sure the noble duke had been once before suddenly made a convert, and then nobody inveighed more bitterly against him than his noble and learned friend, the present Lord Chancellor. He too, begged the question then, as the duke did now; but the duke was a sturdy beggar, and boldly asserted what he thought the Chancellor was a mere rhetorical, and, therefore, a more faithless beggar. (Laughter.) The noble and learned baron had given them a specimen of the nimbleness of conversion. The friend of the noble baronet, who was the nominal head of the government, while the duke was the real one, asked for time and trust in their friends, who, having been before converted, would so again—would again deny all their former principles, and deceive all their former friends. So let them be tried. Now, he would refer them to those by whom they had been tried—to the noble earl (Roden) and the illustrious duke (Cumberland), who could tell of their consistency, and show how well they could be trusted. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Was the Reform Bill safe? When he recollected that the present ministers and their friends stated that measure, to be, in distinct terms one that was calculated to create the worst despotism that ever existed in any part of the world—a measure to fill the House of Commons with mob demagogues, to the exclusion of all wise and prudent men—a measure which involved the confiscation of the funds, the destruction of tithes, the abolition of nobility, and which went to tear the crown from the Sovereign's head, was he entertaining a vague, a groundless, a chimamerical, a fantastic apprehension, when he believed that that bill would not be safe in their keeping? He did not think they would be doing justice to their own consciences if they did not do something to thwart the working of that bill. How would he (Lord Brougham) act, if, under any supposed reaction, a bill to re-establish slavery should pass? Would his be the unholy hand to carry such an act into operation? No, either in or out of office his whole mind would be turned to the repeal of that act, and if he were reduced to despair of undoing that act, efforts would be given to alter some of its provisions. Were noble lords opposite willing to avow themselves less honest? Let them, then by dissolving Parliament, weary out the people by election after election, if they durst. Let them try it; and if they but got a majority at any election, let the people of this country be well assured that the first act of a conservative majority in Parliament, in whatever way obtained, would be to reenact a part at least of the system of rotten boroughs (Hear, hear.) He feared the intention was to proceed without regard to, if not in opposition to, the wishes of the people. That was not a wise decision—not a judicious course. If any thing could make the House of Lords more hated than another, it would be, which he hoped and trusted for the sake of the country would not take place, that of retreating back on the sense of the House of Lords, and despising the approbation of the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose, not for the purpose of answering all the details which the noble and learned lord had entered into, and still less of taking notice of the threats which he had so plentifully dealt in (Hear, hear.) But as he had made a charge against him (the Chancellor) which was utterly without foundation he rose for the purpose of meeting that charge, and for the purpose of defying the noble and learned lord to a proof of his statement. The noble lord had maligned him. (Hear.) It is true that I opposed for some time, and afterwards supported Catholic Emancipation; my reasons for so doing were stated then; they are matters of history; but the noble noble and learned lord has dared to say that I pursued the course I did, for the purpose of retaining possession of my office. I peremptorily deny the statement, & will say, if I may say so, that the noble and learned lord has uttered an untruth in saying so ('Hear, hear,' 'order, order,' and much confusion.) The noble lord must know that we were the most firm in the possession of office, that we risked its possession by urging that measure and actually resigned in consequence. What right, then, has the noble and learned lord, in his fluent, and I may say flippant manner to attack me as he has dared to do? ('Hear, hear,' and much cheering.) Again I can only ascribe what the learned and noble lord has said of the noble duke, to an intention to pervert the noble duke's statement." (Hear, hear order, and great confusion.)

Lord BROUGHAM started up and said that if the noble and learned lord chose to make this an arena of indecency he would repeat his expressions. "When he says that I perverted what the noble duke said, I can only say that he has misstated every word that I have used from beginning to end, and that he has no right to say I intended to pervert."

The LORD CHANCELLOR begged to remind their lordships of Earl Grey's doubts as to his power of carrying on the government when the first breach was made by the retirements of four of its members; of the second breach by the retirement of Lord Althorp; of Lord Grey's retirement, and the formation of the Melbourne ministry on his return to office; and then said that the noble lord near him (Melbourne) had, on the death of Earl Spencer, waited on the King, and told him that the foundation of the ministry was removed, and that it remained for his Majesty either to direct that his place should be supplied, or to reform his ministry. The King probably thought the reconstruction of the Melbourne ministry could not be made permanent, but that it might break up at a moment more inconvenient than that. He (the Lord Chancellor) felt assured that had he been called on to act on his Majesty's knowledge he would have done as his Majesty did. He considered that in speaking of the Sovereign, he included the succeeding ministry & he looked on himself as one party responsible for what had been done. He should have been ashamed of himself if being called on to advise his Majesty, he had not advised him to dismiss his late ministers. (Hear). As to the provisional government of the duke either the former government must have remained in the possession of power, or a provisional government must have been resorted to. What use would the late ministers have made of their power? He would show from the example of the noble and learned lord himself; it was the rule that the holder of the great seal should not insert any name in the commissions of the peace until he had consulted the lord lieutenant of the country but his noble and learned predecessor (Brougham) had actually sent for the commissioner of six counties and made on the fiats for the insertion of names *after he was out of office*. Ought such a power to remain in the hands of any minister, or be exercised by him after he had been virtually removed. Again, he (Lord Lyndhurst) had said that the directions given to the corporation commissioners were illegal, and that they could not be acted upon consistently with the law of the country, and the noble and learned lord must have taken a very superficial view of the matter if he thought otherwise. (Hear.) Now, as to his alleged inconsistency. Was he ever opposed to the settlement of the Irish tithes question? had he ever opposed the measure, although he might differ as to details? (Lord Brougham, "No") Yet the noble lord says we are inconsistent, "I say my professions of reform are confined to that speech and there is nothing in it that is inconsistent with my former conduct" (Cheers.) The commission for reforming the ecclesiastical courts was issued when he formerly held the great seal, and all the other measures were equally and perfectly consistent with his whole conduct (Cheers.) Then about the Dissenters, the noble lord was premature in sneering at a bill he had not seen. He was authorized to state that the proposed measure of relief of the Dissenters would comprehend the registration of births and burials as well as marriages, (Hear hear.) Was the church commission consistent? when a living of value fell in to extend it to a parish containing 25,000 persons? And it was the intention of the government to hand sinecures as they fell in to that commission to be employed in the performance of actual service. What then became of the charge of inconsistency? He denied it *in toto*. There was nothing recommended in the Royal Speech, or now contemplated by the government that any member of that government had on any former occasion opposed and persons who made such charges ought first to be sure that they rested upon a solid foundation. (Cheers.) He was quite sure that their lordships, and he hoped the other House also would wait, to see what were really the measures the government intended to bring forward, and not come to a hasty conclusion upon their estimate of the principles of others. (Hear.)

[Lord Brougham and the Lord Chancellor mutually explained the former noble lord saying that no one but a wrangling clown would confuse the difference between an erroneous statement and a false opinion.]

Lord Mulgrave was opposed to this House making a government of its own. The only way in which the present ministers could be looked on with credit was by their giving up the stolen goods (acts of reform) found in their possession; in that case they might be looked on as the receivers.

The Earl of Ripon commenced by stating it was not his intention to vote for the amendment proposed by his noble friend, but on the contrary, to support the original motion. (Hear, hear.) When they asked how the present ministry could become Reformers he might instance himself. He had voted against every measure of reform brought into the other House of Parliament, and yet he formed one of the very ministry that passed the Reform Bill, and his noble and learned friend never considered it a degradation to be associated with him when that great measure was brought forward. He had also made sacrifices to vote for the Catholic question, and many noble lords opposite had declared that the patriotism of the duke on that occasion was worthy of all confidence. With regard to the interregnum, he had thought that some parliamentry notice should be taken of the fact, but the explanation of the noble duke he thought rendered further inquiry unnecessary. Whatever circumstances might render a ministry unpopular in the people, he still maintained that, provided they introduced good measures, they were entitled to support, that he would say, but not from any factious feeling, that if his Majesty's present ministers failed to follow up the principles of reform, and to act in conformity with their own declared intentions, he would from that moment withdraw from them that confidence and support which he was now disposed to give them.

Lord Brougham begged to explain what had been said of his filling up certain commissions. He had issued them some weeks before his resignation, and probably some of the many were brought to him for fiats after the dismissal of the ministry. As to consulting the lord lieutenant of a county, that he had never done. [A conversation followed between Lords Brougham and Lyndhurst and the Duke of Wellington, which was put a stop to by the cries of "Question."]

The Duke of Richmond would set out with declaring his intention to vote for the original address, and to concur in the rejection of the amendment moved by his noble friend. (Hear, hear.) Now, he would fairly and frankly confess that he had no confidence in the composition of the present administration, nor could he ever afford his confidence to the men who had turned round on the Catholic question. But he was not however, opposed to allowing them a fair trial. There was one part of his Majesty's Speech which met with his warmest applause—he alluded to the expressions promissory of relief to the agriculturists. He hoped that justice would be dealt out to that unfortunate class, by relieving them of local and exclusive taxation. The address was agreed to, Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The House met alone. Prayers were read by the Bishop of Bristol, and a deputation of their lordships—the Lord Chancellor in his robes Lord Grige, the seconder of the address, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lords. Wharncliffe and Bexley, with the officers of the House in full dress went in procession to St. James's to present the address to his Majesty. Neither the proposer of the address nor any of the great officers of state were present.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Lord Chancellor read the King's answer to the address, which was a brief acknowledgment of his Majesty's receiving with pleasure their assurances of willing co-operation in measures calculated to remove complaint, and promote happiness and concord among the people.

A petition against county rates was presented by the Duke of Richmond. Notices were given—by Lord Ellenborough, of a bill to indemnify the members of the council of Bengal for certain acts arising out of the unsettled nature of the law. By Lord Brougham, of a bill to prevent bribery at elections, which was withdrawn in order to its introduction in the other House; his lordship introduced two bills against pluralities and non-residence, which were read a first time *pro formâ*, and moved for a return of all commissions issued under the great seal in the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. [A conversation occurred, in which Lord Ellenborough objected to the expense which would be incurred by the motion.] ....Lord Brougham said the return was necessary to him, since it had been said the corporation commission was illegal, and the noble lord on the woolsack had threatened him with impeachment for issuing it....The Lord Chancellor had only said that certain powers granted to the Commissioners were illegal. He challenged the noble and learned lord to prove them otherwise. The Marquis of Lansdowne said, if any part of the commission were illegal, nothing could be clearer than that no proceedings could be taken on it. But how did it happen that the noble and learned lord who was a member of that House during all the discussion and who was at the same time at the head of a court deeply concerned in the custody of property, and never entered his protest against the illegality of the commission?.....The Lord Chancellor said he had not been in the House while any allusion was made to the commission I that he could not officially know of its existence till the report was before Parliament, but Lord Abinger, than whom no man was better qualified to judge, and who had carefully read the document, in order to give on it a legal opinion, had assured him (the Lord Chancellor) of the illegality of one clause. Lord Brougham caustically remarked on the avowed ignorance of the noble and learned lord concerning a document to which he had caused allusion to be made in the King's Speech. He was surprised and alarmed to find the legality of the commission called in question, and was anxious to prepare his defence. But he was yet more surprised to hear the fountain of law say that legislative proceedings were to be founded on a commission of which the chief portion was declared to be illegal. Lord Ellenborough said the late ministry promised that the report should be laid on the table in February of last year; it remained for the present ministry to keep that promise. There was much evidence taken, and when that had been reported and sifted, he saw no objection to act on it. Lord Plunkett could give no opinion on the legality of the commission but it was either legal or illegal and if the latter, no proceedings taken upon it could be legal either. The Duke of Wellington said it would be for the House to consider whether the evidence which had been voluntarily offered should be rejected, that which had been illegally obtained would not be touched. (Hear,) Lord Radnor said that could not be if the commission were illegal all information obtained under it must be quashed. The Lord Chancellor said the only illegal all (because inquisitorial) clause did not form part of the original commission but was inserted afterwards in the hand writing of his learned predecessor. He said this on the authority of Lord Abinger. Lord Brougham did not deny it, but he would take steps to learn how it was that a person not of the ministry had seen the original document, especially how a counsel engaged & fee'd on a question arising out of it, had been so permitted. He knew that there were clerks in the Home office, as in other public places who, during the last administration, played into the hands of its enemies. (Hear.) it was time that the system should cease, and when he had ascertained what was the purchase money, who was the buyer, and who the vender of ministerial confidence, he should know how to proceed. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could more disappoint the country than that the fruits of that commission should be cast aside.... Lord Wharncliffe said, the contrary had been repeatedly stated, and the noble and learned lord could have no excuse, although his motive was appatent for wishing it to go forth to the country that the facts collected by the commission were to be "cast aside." In fact, he believed that the question had been raised merely for the purpose of throwing a doubt upon the intentions of his Majesty's ministers, (Hear.) They wished for reform in the strangest sense. They wished for reform and he made use of the word reform in the strangest sense. They wished to reform the institutions of the country as far as they could be reformed with safety to those institutions, and no person should make them deviate from their intentions. Adjourned.

The Rev. Edward Irving acted in Ryder's company, in Kirkaldy, a few miles from Edinburgh, about 24 year ago, and was then passionately devoted to the stage. The obliquity of his vision, his dialect, awkward gait and manner, created to much derision, that he left the stage for the pulpit, after about three months' probation.—"Records of a Stage Veteran."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

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